RIPLES AND PISTOLS. KEYS MADE TO ORD All Kinds of Work of Hepatring

SATISFA TION WEREASTEDS THE COUMERCIAL PAR A FEW DOOM RETOW

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Bunks, panelites, briefs, databogues, hewa papers, tex lists, and every variety of extensive purning contracted for, and promytly and peerly executed, in the Bullette book, job, and newspaper rading establishment.

THE BULLETIN.

Trusp or THE DAILY BULLETIN ! [Subscription.] be with by tasility y appropriate The months. The official paper of Alexander county and of the edy of Curo; the only morning dealy in Southern Illinois; a understance pour not; made, but fearless; outposition on all subjects of interest to the public; esta a large and increasing circulation, the Bulletin solicits the potrounge of intelligent readers and emberging business men.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN. John H. Oberly & Co. nave reduced the sul One Deltar per assam, making it the cheapest pa

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Treasperup | Collector WILLIAM MARTIN. For Surveyor,

JOHN P. HELY

THE METHODIST and Good Templars societies of Wisconsin have declared against the radical candidate for governer of that state because he is a maleter.

FRED. GRANT, like his father, is not averse to making a little money outside of his regular business. He draws his pay as a West Point codet, elshough he is engaged as a civil engineer on a western railway, oto ,veH ,ate()

THE democratic state convention passed a resolution pledging the democracy to a full and free acceptance of the constitutional amendments, and recognizing the political privileges of colored men equal to those of white TERRY ACENT

THE COOK COUNTY Women-women are going to vote this fall. At least ing to the devil, and unless women catch hold and help do the voting, nothing will save it. Mrs. Van Winkle is not a Rip Van Winkle, and she isn't to be caught napping on the question of her rights, and Mrs. Waite don't propose to wait any longer. Their plan is to register, go to the polls and if they are not allowed to vote, to bring the matter before the courts. Go it, ladies. Pluck is the motive power of the nineteenth century of cutto

A CINCINNATI COMMEBCIAL, of recent date, mentioned the case of the hero of Arkansas Post, who, forgotten by the party in power, is dependent for h's bread on the kindness of friends in Covington. Kentucky. An American traveler in Switzerland writes that Gen. Robt. An derson, before whom Sumpter fell, i now living at Geneva. He is in bad health, has a wife and four children and draws half-pay for his former services in the army. Tais salary, which would not keep him from starving in his own country, barely provides him with the necessities of life in a foreign land. Niewed in the light of such cases as these, Geo. Grant's nepotism is a erime which deserves deeper execuation than it has yet received, even at the hands of his bitterest enemies.

ER IN HAT COUNTY CATE IF THE RADICAL TICKET of Ohio is not the winning one in the approaching election in that state, it will be no fault of the administration. Grant's adherents are faithfully attending to his interests. The unusual efforts for the success of radicalism in Oblo necessitates the neglect of public business in Washington city, but this is a small matter compared with getting things in trim for the presidential campaign of 1872. Three members of the cabinet, Boutwell, Delano and Robeson have deserted their posts in the capital to perform their parts in the Ohio campaign. Senator Sherman urges the ne-cessity of sending the department clerks at Washington, who have their lowing constitute it as will result homes in Ohio, home to vote. The reason for the extra exertions of the administration party may be found in the conclusion of a late dispatch to the

Sunday issue in both these localities as the Germans are working laddly of both political parties pendentwith the revenue referwith the revenue reference and with a condition of their only a candidate of their only and a candidate of their only are will have the description of the unit of the will have the description of the United States in 1872. Herce wn the situs'

the cause of Sherman's dispatch, and the sponse on the part of the secretaries and of its own wild throbbing," appears to the left inng the proposed deapooning of the departus to be piling it rather high.

THE CHICAGO POST of Tuesday says of the government financial situs

"The nation is standily winning its way to low taxes, and a rapid extinction of

all pecuniary obligations."
The Washington Patriot of a late date publishes & statement of the finances of the country, taken from the official records. By a careful perusal of the following, extract, it will be seen that Secretary Boutwell's stateagree, and reading people will be able to judge for themselves as to the satisfactory condition of the financial situation ANABARW & YMMELER, point

"On the first day of July, 1870, it appears from the books of the department, as certified to by the register of the treasury, (see page 276, finance report, 1870,) that the debt amounted to \$2,386,358,599.74, and on the last day of November cortifies (page XV, financial report) that it was \$2,418,673,044.43. So that instead of having reduced the debt he has increased is \$32, 314,444.69, in five months, being an accessory increase of six million per month.

it 432, 314,444.69, in five months, being an average increase of six million per month!

On page XXIV. the secretary certifies that the public debt on the first day of July 1870, was \$2,480 672,427.81.

The register (page 276) certifies that on that day it was \$2,386,358,-599.74. To be accounted for,\$94,813,828.97.

On page 276 the register certified that on the first of July, 1869, the debt was \$2,489,004,480 58. On page XXIV., Finance Ramort, the Secretary certifies that it was Report, the Secretary certifies that it was on the first day of July, 1870, \$2,480,672,-

on the first day of July, 1810, \$2,200,02,2457 81, showing a reduction during the year of 48,380,052 77, instead of \$101,601,-916 88, as claimed by the secretary on the first page of his report, being a discrepancy of \$93,271,864 11?

Here are the official records of the Treas-Here are the ometal records of the Treas-ury department, the statements of the sec-retary, treasury, and register under oath. The register is the book-keeper of the gov-ernment, his records import absolute vari-ety. Now, whom shall we believe? where is this fearful sum of nearly one hundred will lons? No wonder that it cost \$193,—

000,000 in 1870 to administer the Government, when the public funds were entrusted to such hands, against \$50,000,000 in 1860. when they were controlled by the demo-Total expenditures, exclusive of the pub-fie debt:

..... 60,056,754 71

Difference..... (See finance report, 1870, page 21.) On the 21st of July, 1868, Secretary Boutwell stated on the floor of the house of representatives, that from April 1, 1865, to Japuary 1, 1868, "we paid \$1,088,000,000 of the national debt," and added:

"In the face of this great fact, that is two years and nine months, by extraordin-ary taxation and extraordinary efforts to be sure; we paid \$1, 66,000,000 of the pub-lic debt, are we to "sume that the people of the country are not annually to make considerable payments of the polic debt they say they are. They had a conven-tion in Chicago the color day, at which it was declared that the country is gc-

July 24, 1868.)
By referring to page 276, Pinance Report, it wil he seen that the public debt on the 14t of July, 1966, was \$2,582,593,056 53 Paid to Janu-ary 1, 1868,

according to Boutwell......\$1, 066, 000,000 00 Paid in 1869,

(p. XXXI4) 261, 912, 719 31, W p. III.)....101,601,916 88 1007/ (310 1,439,514,635.19

699.74. Discrepancy \$1,138,480,508,40. A difference of between one and two thousand

On page XV., finance report, Mr. Boutwell states that the debt on the first day of November, 1870, was \$2,418,673,044.

Here are the exhibits of Mr. Boutwell) no two of them agreeing, and two of them differing over a thousand millions.

With all these discrepancies staring ments, conflicting accounts of receipts, ex-penditures, and public debt; embezzie-ments frauus and defalcations; the public money unaccounted for; total disregard of responsibility; after recklessness in expenditure, and no accountability any-whore—we see the entire machinery of the government turned over to irresponsible clerks; the president, cabinent officers, heads of bureaus, and secretaries absent from their posts from spring to wieter, and the government's public treasury left to take care of itself. Is it strange that taxes are frightful, or that nobody knows what becomes of the people's money?

SORT NOTES .--

(Personal and General, C. H. J. 7 -Olive Logan's new lecture, just finish

d is entitled "Nice Young Men." -George Francis Train is relating his experiences of his travels in Europe, to

-Theodore Tilton, in regard to the right of suffrage, afficus that "Every American child acquires, at the moment of his birth, his American citizenship and all the rights which are included on it-just as he acquires, at the same moment, the right to inherit property bequeathed to him by his ancestors. But he does not come into the possession or enjoyment of this property, or of this suffrage, until he is is of age. That is UTOHER "...

-The power of hereditary government is waning at a rapid rate in England. An address lately circulated by the Birming-ham Liberal Association contains the fol-

We believe the fine has arrived when "We believe the time has arrived when the hereditary principle which neither en-sures windom in the viduals nor patriotism in a body must be abolished; when the second chamber must be brought into a union with pepular sympathies, and when the undoubted right of the house of com-mons to carry the will of the people into action over all priposing interest sand au-thorities must be secured."

As the republicans have made a Scotch, and 899 were Welsh. The re-

and mainder were from other parts of Europe. THE MURDER OF MISS SANDERS. -The newspaper which publishes lines on Tennyson's divine The Days that are no mey will be recognized, at this senson of the year, by many a surcharged retrospective here as a word-echo, weil-nigh perfect,

-In Chicago, young girls of twelve years and upwards, daughters of respecta- been a white man, as he seemed to control ble parents, are in the habit of promenadbecoming conduct. Although this is an age of progression in everything pertain-ing to the "woman question," the custom, not peculiar to Chicago, of allowing girls an undue amount of liberty is one that must result in ultimate harm to the class. The "home nest" is the best place for little girls and big ones too. A disposition to forsake It for the promenade and the ments and the official figures do not shoroughfare, should call for extra watchfulness on the part of parents and guardians.

GRANT.

GRANT BECAME A STOCK-HOLDER IN THE SENE-CA QUARRY. HOW

HOW GENS, DONT, POSTOR, AND HABCOCK BECAME SHAREHOLDERS—DEDERS 'S-SIZD'O USE THE SENECA STONE AND NO OTHER FOR WORK ON PUBLIC PROPER-TI- RE FOR THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY IN WASHINGTON. (Correspondence of the N. T. Sun.)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 30, 1871.— Three years ago J. L. Kidwell of this city made the discovery that he had some va uable stone quarries on land which he ow u i in this vicinity. He proceeded at bace to organize a company, known as the "Seneca Building Stone Association," with a view to have this material intro-duced in the various public buildings and works of Washington. Kidwell's political antecedents, however, were of such an objectionable character, and his sympathies avowed, that he met with no encourage-ment on the part of the authorities, and all the orders received by his company for the products of the Seneca quarries came from old private citizans and accessionists of Washington vicinity.

Kidwell is a shrewd man and it did not take him long to find out that under the

present Administration he must offer some ether inducement than would merely beneether inducement than would merely benefit the public, before he could touch the sympathies or awaken the interests of those having authority. So he increased the stock, which was originally marked at \$800,000 to \$500,000, and proceeded to distribute the same judiciously among the different members of the Administration. This new departure disgusted a large number of Washington business men, who were willing to subscribe to stock in this company so long as it was a legitimate enterprise, and they withdrew their names from the concern altogether. They argued that such a barefaced attempt to interest Government officials in the company would

Government officials in the company would overreach itself, and that the fraud would be so patent that no official would dare to order any of this Seneca stone to be used in public work of any kind. But Kidwell had faith in his plan and has continued in it in the face of all oppo-sition. Mullett, the government architect, has held out against all blandishment until this summet, when, either through want of influence or positive connivance, he has

The government stockholders, as they now stand on the books, with the amount of atock credited to their names, are as fol-

U. S. GRAST, president of the United States, \$25,000. Horace Porter, private secretary to the president, \$10,000. Gen. F. T. Dent, assistant private secre-

Gen. F. T. Dent, assistant private secretary to the president, \$10,000.

Gen. Michler, former superintendent of public buildings, \$10,000.

Gen. O. E. Babcock, present superintendent of public buildings, \$70,000.

H. D. Cooke, governor of the District of Columbia, \$240,000.

J. L. Kidwell, \$120,000. Paymaster-General Brice, \$14,000.
Burgeon-General Barnes, \$11,000.
Quartermaster-General Meigs, \$2,000.
John W. Forney, \$8,000.
Gen. Eaton, \$4,000.
Nathaniel Wilson, \$1,000.

Gen. Dent received his stock on the day that Henry D. Cooke recived his appointment as Governor of the district of Columbia. Gen. Babcock received his about the time he was appointed superintendent of public buildings, vice Gen. Mitchler, re-

Since the government ring was organ ized, the Seneca quarries can hardly yield fast enough to supply the demand. stone is used for everything. There are two miles of solid walls built of this material around the Arlington Cemetery, and is used clusively in national cemeteries within convenient access of this point. The within covenient access of this point. The immense Freedmen's Saving a B. nk, which has just been put up in Pennsylvania avenue, north of the treasury department, is built of Seneca stone. This is the building which is hereafter to accommodate the department of justice, and several other government of justice, and several other government of fine at a rental of \$18,000 at lengthment to have done this with an oldper annum. The foundations of the new state department building, now being erected in the rear of the navy department. will be built of this stone, in spite of architect Mullett's earnest protest to the contrary, he being of the opinion that it is too soft for this purpose. All the improvements around the treasury department this summer have been made with this stone, new walks laid with it and old ones torn up and re, placed by it. Over at the Agricultural Bureau it is also the favority meterial tural Bureau it is also the favorite material for all kinds of purposes. And up at the capitol this summer it has been used in

immense quantities in the improvements made in the grounds and around the locality. In some instances, as in I street, whole throughfares have been paved with it. As the Seneca Building Stone Association now stands, it is one of the most prosperous businese institutions in the country, and most fortunate are they who own any of its stock.

The published proposals for work in the national cemetries, and other public property, which are prepared by quartermaster-general Meigs, and signed by him, require that Seneca stone and none other shall be

[From the Chicago Tribune, Rad.]
The Secretary of the Treasury, in the October statment of the public debt, makes no mention of the \$130,000,000 of gold New York Sun:

"According to the latest Ohio advices, the state is settled for the republicans by at least wenty-five thousand majority, the deinograls even conceding half that number, the count has narrowed down to a strife footh, scotted of the legislature. Everything in this appeal at 321,350, 190,428 were males and pends upon the delegation to be elected from the Significant formula and Cineman districts. As the republicans have made a scotch, and 899 were Welsh. The re-

THE NICHOLASVILLE OUTRAGE. The Nicholasville outrage.

[From the Lexington Press, Oct. 2.]

The young lady, Alies Sanders, who was shot by burglars near Nicholasville, on Saturday night, expired yesterday after enduring fearful agonies. She had received three shots, one in the hand enduw in the breast, both passing through She stated before her death that the

party consisted of four negroes and a fifth who was disguised, but supposed to have the others. As the men were in the act ble parents, are in the habit of promenading the public streets in the evening. In
some instances, these young girls have
been ordered home, by the police for unbecoming conduct. Although this is an cured a loaded shot-gun, and, as she proached the party again, one barrel was discharged, she does not know how, loddischarged, she does not know how, lod-ding the contents in the ceiling. Imme-biately the party fired upon her. Taking. Foster out, they tied him to a tree, and by threatening to take his life compelled him to disclose where the money was. He saw the four negroes, and knew them scratic party in that state.

to be strangers.

All this occurred between the bours of eight and nine o'clock. It appears that there was a circus show at Nicholasville on Saturday evening, and the burgiars se-lected this time, when there would be less likelihood of assistance reaching their vic-

tims

The robbedy of the toll-gate keeper, Welch, on this side of Nicholasville, did not take place until three o'clock in the monrning. When the thieves broke into the house, a little girl jumped out of a back window and ran screaming for assistance. The miscreants fired at her three or four times but fortunately missed her. It is a matter of comment that the this was seen to have been well informed. as to the time at which to make their rade on the toll-gate. It was approaching the first of the month, when the keepers were preparing to pay over their recipts, and when they had the most money on hand. It is believed that the thieves came to Lexington after committing their deprefound next day near this city.

BUNKER HILL.

IMPROBABLE VANDALISM. If we may believe the New York World, a piece of vandalism is in preparation in Boston which is not very far behind the iconoclastic folly of those who pulled down the Vendome column in Paris. The World says that certain Boston speculators propose to level and grade the historic mound known as Bunker Hill, in that city, for the purpose of cutting it up into

building lots.

Whother this enterprise has received the sanction of the municipal authorities or the public is not stated, nor are any details given with regard to the manner or matter of the work, or the names and character of those said to be engaged or interested in the project; so that the announcement may be premature, or the facts even evolved from the depths of the

Nen York journalist's imagination.

It is certainly to be hoped that the scheme—if scheme there be—will prove abortive, for the whole country nas a common heritage of patriotic pride in Bunker Hill, and its destruction, especially for mere mercenary purposes, would be considered a national outrage, nay, almost a national crime.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

HIS SPEECH IN ST. LOUIS. Cassius M. Ciny spoke in St. Louis on the 3d to a large audience. He was intro-duced by ex-Lieutenant Governor Stewari, and quite a number of prominent represen-tatives were on the piatform. Mr. Clay traced the development of the human race from the earliest known periods of its the highest yet attained, and thought the condition of the American people better now than at any previous time. He said the present political situation should be accepted. The great mass of the Northern people have no antipathy to the Southern people, and desire to live under one and an indivisible government. It is only the Democrats who have gone into the Republican party that are keeping up the agitation, and endeavoring to set the whites against the blacks. He went over a good deal of the ground that Senator Schurz has, and was even more severe upon President Grant than that Senator

ALL SORTS.

-"I believe that mine will be the fate of Abel," said a devoted wife to her hun-band, one day. "How so?" replied her husband. "Because Abel was killed by a club, and your club will kill me if you

continue to go to it every night."

—"I wish I was a little French girl,"
said a ten-year-old. "Why?" asked her
mamma, "Becsusethen I should know two
languages." "How so?" "Why you
know I can speak Renglish now, and French would make two.

-A letter from Bonn tells a story of a German General, who, on inspecting his troops, not long ago, addressed them thus:
"Now my children, we can once more get seriouly to work. The pastime of war is at an end, and drill must go on regularly

as heretofore." -The San Francisco Alta says: "The a long time to have done this with an old-

fascioned ax. -A rec nt Paris letter says there are about thirty dressmakers shops where, as at Worth's, the goods are not better than elsewhere, but where they cost about ten times their value. They are patronized by fools with more money than wit, and chiefly by foreign fools—wealthy Americans, English and Russians being

Americans, English and Russians being their best customers.

—Madame de Catacazy, wife of the Russian minister at Washington, has received from Brussels some exquisit toilets. They are marvels of richness and beauty. The silks are all of the new shades, which are the most delicate tints of blue, and green. There is also one in white, with lace and flowers, that will be the envy of all brides.

The Chipses are a little inclined to

—The Chinese are a little inclined to jealousy of their physicians. When any of their wives are indisposed, they fasten a silken thread around her wrist, the cord of which is given to the physician, and it is only by the motion which the pulsation communicates to it that he is allowed to judge of the state of his patient.

The Prince of Wales, it is said, has not read a book since he left college, and declares himself unable to keep awake over the cleverest novels for more than five minutes. This recalls Thackeray's caustic portraiture of another Prince of Wales, afterward George IV: "But this George, what was he? I look through all this life and recognize nothing but a bow and a grin. I know of no sentiment that he ever distinctly uttered. Documents are pubdistinctly uttered. Documents are published under his name, but people wrote them: private letters, but people spelled them. He cut a great "George P., or George R., at the bottom of the page and fancied he had written the paper. Some seller's clerk, some poor author, some man did the work, saw to the spelling, cleaned up the slovenly sentences and gave the lax mandlin slipsion a sort of consistency." WISCONSIN.

THE JOINT DISCUSSION. The first of the series of joint discussions between Hon. James R. Dolittle and General C. C. Washburt, respectively the democratic and republican candidates for weiner of Wise in, took place on the 3d Inst. at Oshkosh,—a place previously his-torics for the facilities which it affords for having a little fun with the boye." Judge le's opening speech was mainly devoted to enforcing the charge that the socalled republican party is rapidly central-izing the givernment. It is notable that General Washburn utterly failed to answer this charge, and seems, to have been content with reading extracts from Judge Doolittle's speeches during the war, reliec-Docittle's rejoinder that his consistency was to principals, and not to parties, was happy and forcible. Altogether, these discussions promise to be interesting add to result in a decided advantage to the democratic party is that

POLITICAL NOTES.

—Horatio Seymour, opposed the admis-sion of the representatives from Tammany in the New York democratic state conven-

-The New York Herald prophecies "that we shall probably hear of General Butler for the Vice Presidency in the Republican National Convention of 1872." -The Golden Age (Radical) says : "It

remains to be seen whether they (the peo-ple) will consent to let Gen. Grant use the nation's money and sell its offices to re-elect himself." -Almost twenty of the young women recently employed in the engraving and printing bureau, at Washington, have been let off on furlough, the present business of the office not demanding their serv-

-Both the Republican and Democratic Congressional Committees are sending immense supplies of political documents to Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, with a view to influence the coming elec-

tions. -Says a late telegram: "Gen. Lag-range, superintendent of the mint at San Francisco has notified a number of old republican employes that, in consequence of political pressure, be must dispense with their services. Their successors are supposed to be favorable to the countinu-ance of the present administration."

-A Washington correspondent of the Boston Post says: "So certain are the Ohio Democrats of carrying the legisla-ture, that already they are canvassing the chances of the various prominent persons named for United States Senator. Among these are Groesbeck, Ewing, Pendleton, Morgan and Judge Ranney. The latter, in case he shall carry, as is probable, his state senatorial district, will most likely be elected United States Senator, should the Democrats have a majority in the legislature."

THE LATEST NEWS.

Southern the actor sailed from Lon-The official vote of California is not yet btainable. The returns are still incom

Dr. Parks, of Quincy charged with cau-sing the death of Mrs. Hobson by an abortion, was arrested on the 3d.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward arrived at New York on the 3d on the Europa, and is now t Peekskill.

The Ship James Bath founded in the may of Biscay in a late storm ninteen men were drowned. The secret agents of Napoleen, who have been intriguing for the restoration of the

empire, have been arrested in Paris. Shipments of tea from San Fra east by railread during the month of Sep-tember were 3,955,560 pounds; coffee,471

500 pounds. The vintage has commenced throughout the state of California. The product will exceed 8,000,000 galions, exclusive of bran-

General James Totten, who was General Lyon's principal artillery office: at the battle of Wilson's Creek died Monday at the residence of General George R. Smith, in Sedalla, Mo.

PEARIS.

Teach self-denial, and make its practice pleasurable, and you create for the world a destiny more sublime than ever from the brain of the wildest dreamer. It is easy to exclude the noontide, light

by closing the eys; and it is easy to resist the clearest truth by hardening the heart against it.

In all differences consider that both you

and your opponant are dropping off, and that ere long your very memories will be extinguished. There are moments when petty slights are harder to bear than even a serious in-

ury. Men have died of the festing of gnat bite. Men's hearts ought not to be set against one another, but set with one another, and all against the evil thing only.

A man behind the time is apt to speak ill of them, on the principal that nothing looks well from behind.

Public reformers had need first practice

on their own hearts that which they propose to try on others.

Steadfastness is a noble quality; but unguided by knowledge or humility, it becomes rashness.

Next to the man who can answer a question thoroughly is the man who can ask it clearly. The more any one speaks of himself the

less he likes to hear another talked of. No science is speedily learned by the noblest genius without tution. What thou seest speak of with caution.

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W. G. CARY. PRINCIPAL UNDERTAKER

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